THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends & the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common tal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Romford Backs and Limbs, Hollow Ware; common and reeded Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh January 2, 1812

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond

Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 15, 1812

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Instalment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the farm whereon the subscriber lives, near Jacob Baltzhoover's in the Monongahela bottom, a dark sorrel MARE, with a bald face, about 12 years old, about 14 or 15 hands high, marked on the left thigh by a kick, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information where said Mare can be had and reasonable charges if brought home.

PHILIP KLINE

November 17, 1812

FOUR STRAY HORSES,

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on the Allegheny river, about a mile from Reed's Ferry, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, and were advertised as such, to wit:—two bay Horses and two sorrel horses—and as no owner has appeared and claimed them, and I have been at considerable expence with them, I now give Public Notice, that unless the owner or owners come forward, prove property, and pay the expences which have accrued for their keeping, they will be Sold on Saturday the 28th day of November, inst. in the Public quare of the Borough of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

November 10.

FOR SALE OR BARTER

A HANDSOME light CARRIAGE, with steel springs, a superb set of full plated Harness, and a pair of good Horses. Enquire of ROBERT M'ELHINNEY, Saddler, Market street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1812.

Map of the Seat of War in *NORTH AMERICA*,

BY

JOHN MELISH

FOR SALE BY

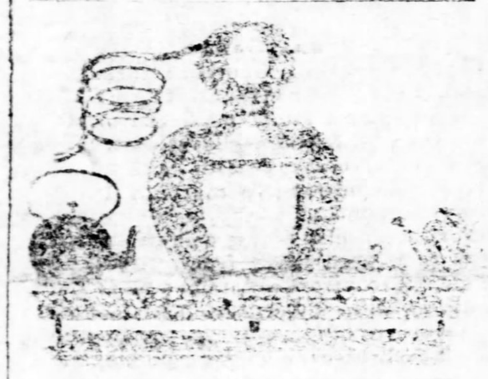
CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.



JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hamsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale.

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B. The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippi after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar---single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen----and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

James Brown, Abner Barker, *AND* James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message to Congress.

On November 18, 1812.

Mr. Russell to the secretary of state.

Washington, November 16, 1812.

SIR—

I have the honor to hand you herewith an account of the conversation alluded to in a postscript to my letter of the 19th of September and which I had not sufficient time then to copy.

I have the honor to be,
with great consideration
and respect, sir your ob't
servant,

JONA: RUSSELL.

The honorable
James Monroe, esqr.
&c, &c.

Mr. Russell to the secretary of state.

London, September 17, 1812.

SIR—

On the 12th instant, I had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th July last:

I called immediately at the Foreign Office to prepare Lord Castlereagh, by imparting to him the nature and extent of my instructions for the communication which it became me to make to him.

His Lordship was in the country & I was obliged to write to him without previously seeing him. I however accompanied my official note (A*) with a private letter (B) offering explanation, if required, and soliciting dispatch.

I waited until 2 o'clock! the 15th instant, without hearing from his Lordship, when I was much surprized at receiving a note (C) from Mr. Hamilton, the under secretary, indefinitely postponing an official reply.

To give more precision to the transaction I instantly addressed to him answer (D) and a little before 5 o'clock on the same day I received an invitation (E) from Lord Castlereagh to meet him at his house that evening at 9 o'clock.

I waited on his Lordship, at the time appointed, in company with Mr. Hamilton, at a table loaded with the records of American correspondence, which they appeared to have been examining.

I was courteously received, and after a conversation of a few minutes on indifferent subjects I led the way to the business on which I came, by observing that I had once more been authorized to present the olive branch and hoped it would not be again rejected.

His Lordship observed that he had desired the interview to ascertain, before he submitted my communication of the 16th instant to the Prince Regent, the form and nature of the powers under which I acted. To satisfy him at once on both these points I put into his hands your letter of the 27th of July.

I the more willingly adopted this mode of procedure as, besides the confidence which its frankness was calculated to produce, the letter itself would best define my authority and prove the moderation and conciliatory temper of my government.

His Lordship read it attentively—He then commented at some length both on the shape and substance of my powers.

With regard to the former he observed that all my authority was contained in a letter from the Secretary of State which, as my diplomatic functions had ceased, appeared but a scanty foundation on which to place the important arrangement I had been instructed to propose——With regard to the extent of my powers, he could not perceive that they essentially differed from those under which I had brought forward the propositions contained in my note of the 24th of August:

He considered that to enter with me into the understanding, required as a preliminary to a convention for an armistice, he would be compelled to act on unequal ground as from his situation he must necessarily pledge his government, when from the nature of my authority, I could give no similar pledge for mine.

He could not therefore think of committing the British faith and leaving the American government free to disregard its engagements: Besides it did not appear to him that at the date of my last instructions the revocation of the orders in council on the 23d of June, had been received at Washington and that great hopes were entertained of the favorable effect such intelligence would produce there:

* *The notes here referred to have already been communicated to Congress.*

The question of impressment, he went on to observe, was attended with difficulties of which neither I or my government appeared to be aware:—"Indeed" he continued "there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant, Even our friends in Congress, I mean" (observing perhaps some alteration in my countenance) "those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government—This error probably originated with Mr King, for being much esteemed here, and always well received by the persons then in power, he seems to have miscontrued their readiness to listen to his representations and their warm professions of a disposition to remove the complaints of America, in relation to impressment, into a supposed conviction on their part of the propriety of adopting the plan which he had proposed. But Lord St Vincent, whom he might have thot' he had brought over to his opinions, appears never for a moment to have ceased to regard all arrangement on the subject to be attended with formidable, if not insurmountable obstacles. This is obvious from a letter which his Lordship addressed to sir William Scott at that time." Here Lord Castlereagh read a letter, contained in the records before him, in which lord St Vincent states to sir William Scott the zeal with which Mr. King had assailed him on the subject of impressment, confesses his own perplexity & total incompetency to discover any practical project for the safe discontinuance of that practice and asks for council and advice. 'Thus you see,' proceeded Lord Castlereagh, 'that the confidence of Mr. King on this point was entirely unfounded.'

'The extreme difficulty, if not total impracticability of any satisfactory arrangement for the discontinuance of impressment is most clearly manifested by the result of the negociation carried on between Messrs Monroe and Pinkney and Lords Auckland and Holland.

The doctrines of which these noblemen had been the advocates, when in opposition, bound them by all the force of consistency to do every thing under their commission for the satisfaction of America relative to impressment, which the subject would possibly admit:

There were many circumstances on that occasion peculiarly propitious to an amicable arrangement on this point had such an arrangement been at all attainable.

Both parties accordingly appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in attempting to devise expedients satisfactorily to preform the office of impressment, and nothing can more conclusively demonstrate the inherent difficulty of the matter, and the utter impossibility of finding the expedient which they sought, than that all their labors, pursued on that occasion with unexampled diligence, cordiality and good faith, should have been in vain.'

His Lordship now turned to a letter in a volume before him addressed at the close of the negociation by those commissioners to the American ministers, conceived in the kindest spirit of conciliation, in which they profess the most earnest desire to remove all cause of complaint on the part of America concerning impressment, regret that their endeavors had hitherto been ineffectual, lament the necessity of continuing the practice and promise to provide as far as possible against the abuse of it.

'If,' resumed his Lordship, 'such was result of a negociation entertained under circumstances so highly favorable, where the powers and the disposition of the parties were limited only by the difficulties of the subject, what reasonable expectation can be encouraged that in the actual state of things, with your circumscribed and imperfect authority, we can come to a more successful issue?

I shall have to proceed in so weighty a concern with the utmost deliberation and circumspection; and it will be necessary for me to consult the great law officers of the crown. You are not aware of the great sensibility and jealousy of the people of England on this subject, and no administration could expect to remain in power that should consent to renounce the right of impressment, or to suspend the practice, without the certainty of an arrangement which should obviously be calculated most unequivocally to secure its object?

Whether such an arrangement can be devised is extremely doubtful, but it is very certain that you have not sufficient powers for its accomplishment.'

Such was the substance, and in many parts, the language of his Lordship's discourse?

To which I replied that the main object of my powers being to effect a suspension of hostilities, their form could not be material. It was sufficient that they emanated from competent authority and were distinctly and clearly confered? That in requiring as a condition to an armistice a clear understanding relative to impressment and other points of controversy between the two countries, it was intended merely to lay the basis of an amicable adjustment and thereby to diminish the probability of a renewal of hostilities.

To come to such an understanding, to be in itself informal, and which expressly left the details of the points which it embraced to be discussed and adjusted by commissioners to be hereafter appointed, was certainly within the instructions which I had received, and I could of course, thus far pledge my government for its observance.—I did not acknowledge the force of his objection, predicated on the inequality of our respective powers, nor perceive how the British faith would be particularly committed.

The faith of both governments would be equally committed, for whatever was done under their respective authority;—and although his lordship might have power to go beyond the armistice and understanding for which I was instructed, yet there was no necessity for doing so, and while we acted within those limits we stood on equal ground.

And were it otherwise, yet as the promise of the one party would be the sole consideration for the promise of the other, should either fail in the performance of its engagements the other would necessarily be discharged and the imputation of bad faith could alone attach to the first delinquent.—Nor was I dismayed at the very formidable difficulties with which he had thought proper to array the subject of impressment, and although willing to acknowledge my inferiority to the American negociators who had preceded me in the matter, yet I was not disposed on account of their failure to shrink from the discharge of a duty imposed on me by my government.—To me indeed the whole question appeared much less alarming than his lordship had described it to be. And that if Mr. King had really been mistaken with regard to the near completion of an adjustment, his lordship must on an attention, to the whole correspondence at the time, acquit him from the imputation of any excessive want of penetration.

As to the supposed ignorance in America of the revocation of the orders in council, at the time my instructions were dated, I observed that if this ignorance did in fact exist, yet from certain expressions in those instructions an expectation of such a measure seems to have been confidently entertained, and the orders in council appeared no longer to form an obstacle to a conciliation.

However this might be, it ought not to be supposed that the American government would be ready to abandon one main point for which it contended merely because it had obtained another, which was generally considered to be of minor importance, and to submit to the continuance of impressment on account of the discontinuance of the orders in council.——At any rate, having authorized me to propose terms of accommodation here it would probably wait for information concerning the manner in which they had been received, before it would consent to more unfavorable conditions. In the mean time, the war would be prosecuted, and might produce new obstacles to a pacific arrangement.

I was happy to learn that the failure of a former negociation concerning impressment could not be ascribed to a want of sincerity and moderation in the American government; and I hoped the mode now suggested for securing to G Britain her own seamen might remove the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed this question.

If the people of England were so jealous and sensitive with regard to the exercise of this harsh practice, what ought to be the feelings of the people of America who were the victims of it?

In the United States this practice of impressment was considered as bearing a strong resemblance to the slave trade, aggravated indeed in some of its features, as the Negro was purchased already bereft of his liberty, & his slavery and exile were at least mitigated by his exemption from danger by the interested forbearance of his task master, and the consciousness that if he could no longer associate with those who were dear to him, he

was not compelled to do them injury —while the American citizen is torn, without price, at once from all the blessings of freedom and all the charities of social life, subjected to military law, exposed to incessant perils, and forced at times to hazard his life in despoiling or destroying his kinds and countrymen.

It was matter of astonishment that while Great Britain discovered such zeal for the abolition of the traffic in the barbarous and unbelieving natives of Africa, as to endeavor to force it on her reluctant allies that she should so obstinately adhere to the practice of impressing American citizens—— whose civilization, religion, & blood so obviously demanded a more favorable distinction.

I next pointed out to his Lordship the difference between the propositions which I now submitted, and those contained in my note of the 24th Aug That although the object of both was essentially the same, there was great diversity in the manner of obtaining it The discontinuance of the practice of impressment, which was before required to be immediate and to constitute a formal preliminary to an armistice, was now defered to commence cotemporaneously with the operation of the law of the U. S. prohibiting the employment of British seamen, and was consigned with the other conditions, so a separate and informal arrangement.

In this way it was no doubt intended by respecting the feelings of the B government, to obviate any objection which might have been the mere suggestion of its pride.

I finally offered, in order to answer at once all the observations and enquiries of lord Castlereagh, that the proposed understanding should be expressed in the most general terms— that the laws, to take effect on the discontinuance of the practice of impressment, should prohibit the employment of the native subjects or citizens of the one state, excepting such only as had already been naturalized, on board the private and public ships of the other—thus removing any objection that might have been raised with regard to the future effect of naturalization or the formal renunciation of any pretended right.

With regard to blockades, I proposed to follow the same course, & only to agree that none should be instituted by either party which were not conformable to the acknowledged laws of nations——leaving the definition of such blockades, and all other details, to be settled by the commissioners in a definitive treaty.

I was disappointed and grieved to find that these propositions, moderate and liberal as they were, should be treated in a manner which forbid me to expect their acceptance. I was even asked, by Mr Hamilton, if the U. States would deliver up the native British seamen who might be naturalized in America?

Although shocked at this demand I mildly replied that such a procedure would be disgraceful to Americawithout being useful to G. B.—that the habits of seamen were so peculiarly unaccommodating that no one would patiently go through the long probation, required by law, to become the citizen of a country where he could not pursue his professional occupations—and that not to employ him in this way would be virtually to surrender him to G. Britain.

I was disposed to believe however, that a reciprocal arrangement might be made for giving up deserters from public vessels.

Here perhaps, I owe an apology to my government, for having without its precise commands, hazarded the overture above mentioned, relative to British subjects who may hereafter become citizens of the U. S. In taking this step however, I persuaded myself that I did not trespass against the spirit of the instructions which I had received—and had the proposition been accepted, I should not have been without all hope that it would have been approved by the President, as its prospective operation would have prevented injustice, and its reciprocity disgrace.

Should I however, urged by too great a zeal to produce an accommodation, have mistaken herein the intentions of the President, I still should have derived some consolation from reflecting that this proposition, thus frankly and explicitly made, afforded an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the disposition of this government and might be useful in removing much misconception and error.

The refusal of this proposition sufficiently explains the view with which I was assailed with the ostentatious parade of the abortive negociations relative to impressment——the exaggeration of its pretended difficulties; the artificial solemnity given to its character; the affected sensibility to the popular sentiment concerning it; and the fastidious exception taken to my powers, and proves most unequivocally the predetermination of the British government to reject, at this time, every overture for the discontinuance of this degrading practice.

Most unfeignedly desiring to suspend the existing hostilities between the two countries with a reasonable prospect of finally terminating them in a manner honorable to both, I perhaps pressed with two much earnestness the adoption of the arrangements which I was instructed to propose; for Lord Castlereagh once observed, somewhat loftily, that if the American Government was so anxious to get rid of the WAR, it would have an opportunity of doing so on learning the revocation of the orders in council. I felt constrained on this occasion to assure his lordship that the anxiety of the American government to get rid of the war was only a proof of the sincerity with which it has constantly sought to avoid it, but that no event had occurred, it was apprehended, to encrease this anxiety. His Lordship correcting his manner, rejoined, that it was not his intention to say any thing offensive, but merely to suggest that if the American government sincerely wished for a restoration of the friendly relations between the two countries it would consider the revocation of the orders in council as offering a fair occasion for the attainment of that object. After a pause of a few moments he added, that if the U. States did not avail themselves of this occasion, not only to put an end to the War which they had declared, but to perform the conditions on which those orders were revoked, that the orders would of course revive. I could not forbear to remind his lordship, that when I took this view of the subject, in my note of the 24th of August, he had found it to be *incorrect*; but I hoped that, now I was so fortunate as to agree with him on this point, some provision would be made, in case the terms proposed for an armistice should be accepted, to prevent the revival of those edicts. His lordship attempted to explain, but I could not distinctly seize his meaning.

The conversation ended with an assurance on the part of his lordship, that he would, with as little delay as possible, communicate officially to me the decision of the Prince Regent, and I took my leave, forbidden to hope that, while the present councils and the present opinion of the American people prevail here, this decision will be favorable.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, sir, your faithful obedient servant.

JONA. RUSSELL.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Nov.* 24.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Samuel T. Anderson, enclosing one from Commodore Chauncey to the sec'y of the Navy.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR,
13 *Nov.* 1812.—*At night.*

SIR—

Since the enclosed letter from the com. was written, the Growler, has returned with a prize, and in her capt. Brock, brother to the late general of that name, with the baggage of the latter.

By the prize we learn that the Earl Moira was off the False Ducks, and the com. has put off in a snow storm in the hope of cutting her off from Kingston.

From information received from capt. Brock, there is no question but that Kingston is very strongly defended.

He expressed surprize to find our vessels had got out of the harbor after having been in it; and says that the regiment to which he belongs is quartered there, 500 strong, besides other regulars and a well appointed militia. The resistance made fully justifies this report. Be assured sir, that in the action of which the Commodore has given you an account, the national honour has been most ably supported.

In great haste,
Your most obedient servant,
S. T. ANDERSON.

The hon.
PAUL HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

SACKETT'S HARBOUR,
November 13, 1812.

SIR—

I arrived here last evening in a gale of wind, the pilots having refused to keep the lake.

On the 8th I fell in with the Royal George and chased her into the Bay of Quanti where I lost sight of her in the night. In the morning of the 9th we again got sight of her lying in Kingston channel. We gave chase & followed her in the harbor of Kingston, where we engaged her and the batteries for one hour and 45 minutes. I had made up my mind to board her, but she was so well protected by the batteries and the wind blowing directly in, it was deemed imprudent to make the attempt at that time: the pilots also refused to take charge of the vessels. Under these circumstances, and it being after sun down. I determined to haul off and renew the attack next morning.

We beat up in good order under a heavy fire from the Royal George and batteries to 4 mile point where we anchored. It blew heavy in squalls from the westward during the night, and there was every appearance of a gale of wind.

The pilots became alarmed and I thought it most prudent to get into a place of more safety. I therefore (very reluctantly) defered renewing the attack upon the ships and forts until a more favorable opportunity.

At 7 A. M. on the 10th, I made the signal to weigh, and we beat out of a very narrow channel under a very heavy press of sail to the open lake.— At 10, we fell in with the Governor Simcoe running for Kingston, & chased her into the harbor. She escaped by running over a reef of rocks under a heavy fire from the gov. Tompkins, the Hamilton and the Julia which cut her very much. All her people ran below while under the fire of these vessels. The Hamilton chased her into 9 feet water, before she hauled off. We tacked to the southward with an intention of running to our station at Ducks, but it coming on to blow very heavy, the pilots told me it would be unsafe to keep the lakes. I bore up for this place where I arrived last night.

In our passage through the Bay of Quanti, I discovered a schooner at the village of Armingstown which we took possession of, but finding she would detain us (being then in chase of the Royal George) I ordered lieut. Macpherson to take out her sails and rigging and burn her, which he did—— We also took the schooner Mary Hall from Niagara at the mouth of Kingston harbour, and took her with us to our anchorage.

The next morning, finding that she could not beat through the channel with us, I ordered the sailing master in the Growler to take her under convoy and run down past Kingston, anchor on the east end of Long Island & wait for a wind to come up on the E. side.

I was also in hopes that the Royal George might be induced to follow for the purpose of re taking our prize, but her commander was too well aware of the consequences to leave his moorings.

We lost in this affair 1 man killed and 3 slightly wounded, with a few shot through our sails. The other vessels lost no men and received but little injury in their hull and sails, with the exception of the Pert, whose gun bursted in the early part of the action and wounded her commander (sailing master Arundel) badly, and a midshipman and 3 men slightly.

Mr. Arundel, who refused to quit the deck although wounded, was knocked overboard in beating up to our anchorage, and I am sorry to say was drowned.

The Royal George must have received very considerable injury in her hull and in men, as the gun vessels with a long 32 pounder were seen to strike her almost every shot, and it was observed that she was reinforced with troops 4 different times during the action.

I have great pleasure in saying that the officers and men on board of every vessel behaved with the utmost coolness and are extremely anxious to meet the enemy on the open lake;— and as long as I have the honour to command such officers and such men ——I can have no doubt of their result.

I think I can say with great propriety that we have now the command of the lake, and that we can transport troops and stores to any part of it without any risk of an attack from the enemy, although the whole of his naval force was not collected at Kingston— yet the force at the different batteries would more than counterbalance the vessels that were absent.

It was thought by all the officers in the squadron that the enemy had more than 30 guns mounted at Kingston & from 1000 to 1500 men. The Royal George protected by this force was driven into the inner harbor, under the protection of the musquetry, by the Oneida, and 4 small schooners fitted out as gun boats; the gov. Tompkins not having been able to join in the action until about sundown, owing to the lightness of the winds, and the Pert's gun having burst the 2d or 3d shot.

We are replacing all deficiencies, and I shall proceed up the lake the first wind in the hopes to fall in with the Earl Moira and the Prince Regent; at any rate I shall endeavor to prevent them from forming a junction with the Royal George again this winter——I shall also visit Niagara river if practicable, in order to land some guns and stores that I have taken on board for that purpose.

If the enemy are still in possession of Queenston, I shall try to land them a few miles below. I shall have the honor of writing you more in detail upon this subject on my return or perhaps before I leave here if the wind should continue ahead.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY,

The honorable
PAUL HAMILTON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

MANLIUS, (N. Y.) *November* 10.

The government, it is said, have purchased all the merchant vessels belonging on this side lake Ontario. Those at Oswego, five in number, were began to be refitted some time since. The two largest the Diana and Charles and Ann, being completed, have sailed to join the Oneida and others at Sacket's Harbour, and to which place the others will proceed as soon as they can be got in a proper state of readiness. With these and the 32 gun frigate in the stocks we shall have a formidable force on the lake, and may perhaps be able to be masters of it this fall.

FRANKLINTON, (Ohio) *November* 19.

An express arrived here this morning with a despatch from Brigadier General Tupper, containing his report to General Harrison, of his late expedition to the rapids of the Miami, for the purpose of driving off a body of Indians and British, who had assembled there to take off a quantity of corn which remains in the fields at that place. General Tupper arrived with his command at the rapids undiscovered by the enemy, in the night of the 13th inst. He immediately made a disposition for passing the river, and some few of our men got over, but the greater part of them missed the ford and many of them were in great danger of drowning— they were however rescued by the few horse which General T. had with him, but lost a part of their arms. As soon as the day appeared, and they were discovered by the enemy, the gun and other boats that were in the river, slipped their cables and escaped down the lake. The Indians, however, more brave than their allies, crossed over *on horses* and made several violent attacks upon our troops— They were received with firmness, driven back, and forced to cross the river with considerable loss.

General Tupper finding it impossible to cross the river, and being entirely out of provisions, as the men took nothing with them except what they carried on their backs, was obliged to return—four were killed on our side, and one wounded—the enemy were seen to carry off many of their dead and wounded in the action on the land, and many more were knocked off their horses in re-crossing the river— The Indians were commanded by the Wyandot chief Splitlog, who was very conspicuous, being mounted upon a fine white charger. This chief was supposed to have been killed or wounded, as another Indian was upon his horse at the close of the action.

The following is the order issued by General Harrison on the subject of this expedition.

NORTH WESTERN ARMY
Head-Quarters, Franklinton,
19th Nov 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS

The Commanding General returns his thanks to Brigadier General Tupper and the corps which lately advanced to the Miami rapids, for the perseverance, zeal, activity, and bravery with which they conducted themselves on that enterprise. A casual circumstance only, and one which neither the general or his men could controul, prevented them from surprising and cutting to pieces a detachment of the enemy, equal in numbers to their own — The measures of General Tupper appear to have been highly judicious, both in his advance to the enemy, and in resisting their attacks. The General is sorry that any circumstances in an affair which reflects honor on almost the whole of the troops engaged in it, should deserve his censure: such, however, is merited, by the small detachment, which, in the face of a positive order from their commander, left their ranks to gather corn, and pursue a drove of hogs. But for this disorderly conduct, General Tupper would have brought back in safety his whole command. The Commanding General feels, however, so much more praise than blame, in the conduct of General Tupper's detachment, that he derives no small satisfaction in exhibiting it as a worthy example of military spirit and enterprise to the rest of his army.

(Copy) NATHL. F. ADAMS,
Dep. Adj. General.

BEDFORD, NOVEMBER 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt Burd, of the 2d Regt U. S Light Dragoons, to his correspondent in this place, dated State of Vermont, City of Vergennes, Nov. 9.

"We are now on our march to cross the line. This place is situate on Otter creek which empties into lake Champlain ten miles below; and whilst our men are regailing themselves with grog and roast beef I take a moment or two to give you some small account of our march. We are now one hundred and fifty miles above Albany, which place we left on Sunday last, and have progressed this far Our detachment consists of three troops, Captains Seiders, Hall's, and my own, making two hundred and forty seven men, with col Burn at our head and major Woodford—our men are generally in good health and spirits.

"We shall cross lake Champlain tomorrow, and proceed to Plattsburgh wher we may probably remain one day, and then cross the line, under the command of gen. Bloomfield. The army will consist of about eight thousand regulars, and two or three thousand militia.

"It is said the British are concentrating all their forces at montreal. A messenger has recently arrived who informs us that they have taken up all the bridges, and have placed about a thousand Indians in the swamps to annoy us. Several large droves of cattle have been seized going to the enemy and made legal prizes —— The people of this country are very much opposed to the war, and throw every obstacle in the way they possibly can.

"Our duty is severe, both to the men and horses——but we must and will surmount every difficulty. If ever we return I hope we shall deserve wreaths of laurels as I think the present a favorable time for every man of bravery to signalize himself I presume my troop will form Gen Dearborn's lifeguard: Whatever situation we may be placed in, I trust soldiers from Bedford county will keep up the character which their ancestors gained in the revolution."

From the New York Statesman.

SOLEMN PROCESSION.

To those who are ever ready to make excuses for the most unfeeling and philosophical manner in which our armies on the frontiers, are starved; who sometimes deny the fact, and sometimes admit it with palliations, but never with sympathy; we send the following facts, which we have from a highly creditably source, and which passed under the eye of hundreds of our own citizens. A body of militia said to belong to the regiment of volunteers commanded by col Hawkins, of the middle district of our state, were seen yesterday to march in slow and solemn pace, from their point of station at Greenbush down to the battery, and to take a firm and decided stand before the door of gen Armstrong, where they in a very respectful manner "entreated to know why they could not have food to sustain nature," they alledged that they had been on short allowance for some time——that their patience and patriotism had lasted much longer than their rations, and that for the last 24 hours they had received no nourishment but bread and water" Let no man hesitate to believe this statement, it is a most damning fact. Three hundred of our militia, here in this city, have been reduced to the necessity of living on bread and water! within gun shot of our plentifully stocked markets! So much for the manner in which the affairs of our armies are conducted

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FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Nov. 21.

By a letter from General Hopkins to his friend in this place, dated the 6th inst. at Fort Harrison, we learn, that on the 5th the General gave orders for a regiment to file off towards Tippecanoe but a most violent rain setting in and continuing, he countermanded the order, and employed the time in making cartridges; the rain continued unabated on the 6th; the army marched probably on the 7th or 8th for the Prophet's town. From Fort Harrison to Tippecanoe it is about 80 miles—in a week we shall probably hear the result of the expedition.

We understand from *unquestionable authority*, that the Governor of Tennessee has received instructions from the Secretary at War, to march immediately to New-Orleans 1500 of the quota of her militia and volunteers from this state; and also that he is required to hold in readiness, subject to the orders of gov. Howard or Edwards, two regiments of the detached militia of this state The forces ordered to New-Orleans, will probably be destined to defend the frontier to the south The attitude assumed by the Spaniards in East-Florida, and the alarming extent to which the insolence of the Indians has arisen, render it necessary that an imposing force be organized to the southward. When we view the alarming situation of our northwestern frontier, and the very exposed condition of the settlements in that quarter, we cannot but feel the importance of an immediate organization of the troops destined for that service; and we are sanguine in our hope, that the force which will be required for the northwestern expedition will be composed entirely of volunteers. We are authorised to state, that the general government relies with implicit confidence upon the citizens generally for a partial supply of camp equipage—blankets, &c necessary for the immediate use of the army This reliance is rendered necessary by the great scarcity of such articles as will be required before any supplies can arrive. Friends of freedom and your country! to your valor and liberality this important appeal is made!—a soldier without arms and the necessaries of life, is an infant in the field—and an unprovided army is a shadow.

Accounts from Georgia state that great preparations are making in Florida for some unknown purpose:—The inhabitants on that frontier have been so much alarmed that they are raising volunteer companies, without the approbation of government, for their own security If authority had been given by the general government, these brave and hardy sons of the south would have been in possession of that country long since; it is to be hoped that one of the first acts of the present Congress will be to pass a law to take immediate possession of the Floridas by force, if not peaceably given up——*Nashville Examiner.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the northern army, dated Camp, Plattsburgh, Nov 12, 1812.

"This is perhaps the last time you will hear from me at this place, if ever. We are preparing for a march, which will take place in a few days— It is intended to make an attack on Lower Canada immediately.——We march without baggage or tents and every thing we carry will be on our backs, and the Heavens and a blanket our only covering, till we take winter quarters by force of arms.—Our force is very respectable, say six or seven thousand, and all in high spirits. The fatigue we expect to undergo will be equal to those experienced by our revolutionary heroes, till we arrive at Montreal, which it is expected will be our first place of attack.

THE VOICE OF NEW-JERSEY.

DECLARATION

Of the Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

THE authorities of the federal government having, on the 18th day of June last, declared war against the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, the representatives of the people of New-Jersey, at this momentous crisis, deem it an indispensable duty, to make known their opinions to the persons conducting the general government; ever holding it an undoubted right to petition and remonstrate, in regard to public measures.

In performing this duty, we refrain from entering upon a full recital of the reasons

grounds which impel us to announce
e opinions,
the admonitions of prudence, the force
reason and justice, and the remonstran-
of thousands, have been alike ineffec-
and disregarded—a great, prosperous
happy nation without preparation
ve been suddenly plunged into an unne-
sary, and as we fear hopeless war.
Every thing dear to liberty—to inde-
dence—to national honor—all that the
olution accomplished—and that thirty
ars had procured and secured to our
country, is put at the hazard of war.
We the representatives of the people
of New-Jersey, chosen since the promul-
gation of this ruinous measure, owe it to
our constituents, and to ourselves, to make
the following declarations, in the hope
that they may tend to the restoration of
peace, and that it may not hereafter be
our reproach, to have given by silence, an
implied sanction to measures so manifestly
tending to the ruin of our beloved country.
More especially we consider it our solemn
duty to record these sentiments in behalf
of the people of New-Jersey, seeing that
before the declaration of war was made,
when scarce a citizen of this state could
believe such an event possible, the then
Legislature of New-Jersey, presented to
the National government resolutions encou-
raging and approbating *war*.

We then, in the name of our constitu-
ents chosen by them on the express ground
of being the *Friends of Peace*, and most
anxious to have restored to them and our
country its inestimable blessings, do *Re*
solve,

1. That the war with Great-Britain, in
which the present administration has
plunged the United States, was inexpedi-
ent, ill-timed, and most dangerously impo-
litic—sacrificing at once countless bless-
ings, and incurring all the hazards and
losses of men and treasure, necessarily
resulting from a contest with a nation pos-
sessing so many means to annoy and dis
tress us.

2. Resolved, That as the war was im-
providently commenced, so has the con-
duct of it proved wasteful and disastrous.
The administration being evidently charg-
eable with the multiplied disasters which
have attended our arms, and consigned
hopelessly or death so many thousands
of brave men, without the attainment of
a single important object.

3. Resolved, That we view with inex-
pressible concern the course of that de-
structive policy which leads to a connexi-
on with the military despotism of France
and if it should so happen, as our fears
suggest, that a convention or confederacy
with that power, either exists or is in-
tended, we do not hesitate to declare that
such an event will be considered by us
more dangerous than the war itself, and
tending, in its consequences, to a disso-
lution of the union.

4. Resolved, That so long as it shall be
the unhappy fate of our country to be in-
volved in war, the people and legislature
of New-Jersey will perform all their con-
stitutional duties, embracing all the just
means in their power to preserve the uni-
ted states, and advance the safety
and honor of their country.

5. Resolved, That it is requisite that
they be speedily made into the causes
and calamitous events of the war, and
that the representatives of this state in the
Congress of the United States, be request-
ed by all constitutional means in their
power, to effect this important investiga
tion.

6. Lastly, Resolved, That finding in
the answer of the President of the United
States to a proposed armistice, that a
principal object of the war is to obtain re-
dress against the British practice of im-
pressment, and finding further, in an an-
swer from the British government to ano-
ther proposed armistice, that their claim
does not extend beyond what it calls its
ancient and accustomed practice of im-
pressing *British seamen* from the mer-
chant vessels of a foreign state, we do
hereby declare our solemn conviction, that
war at the expence of American blood
and treasure, to protect *British subjects*
on the high seas from their due allegiance
to their country, would be unjust, and
that the abuse of this practice, in regard
to American seamen may be guarded a-
gainst by an arrangement between the two
governments, and therefore, that a nego-
tiation for a treaty of peace should be im-
mediately opened.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Elizabeth Town, Nov. 16, 1812.

The commander in chief of the militia
of New-Jersey, in consequence of a parti-
cular communication made to him by the
general commanding at New-York and
its dependencies, thinks it prudent to di-
rect that all UNIFORM COMPANIES,
whether Cavalry, Artillery, Light Infan-
try or Riflemen, within the state, do
hold themselves in readiness, upon a pre-
vious notice of twenty-four hours, to take
the field duly equipped, each man having
a good blanket, and four days provisi-
ons ready cooked. The captains com-
manding companies of artillery will make
contracts on behalf of the United States,
for a sufficient number of horses and dri-
vers (for the day) to transport their res-
pective field pieces and their apparatus,
to be paid only from the time of the order
to march, until their return; and also,
to take immediate measures, such as
are allowed by law, to put into good order
every thing necessary for such transport-
ation.

Each captain of an uniform company
will make an immediate return of the pre-
sent state of his company, both as to the
men and their munitions, adding such ge-
neral remarks, in regard to their present
ability to take the field, as he may think
proper, and transmit the same to the com-
mander in chief without delay.

These volunteer corps, in all sudden
exigencies, form the first and best de-
fence of the state, it is hoped that such as
are able, will display their zeal in
arming themselves to some one or other of
the uniform companies, as circumstan-
ces or inclination may lead, thus proving
themselves a race of Jersey men, not un-
worthy of their fathers.

AARON OGDEN,
Commander in Chief of the Militia
of New-Jersey.

ALBANY, *November* 19.

It gives us the most sincere and heartfelt pleasure to be able to announce to our fellow citizens, that Colonel SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER, who was so severely wounded in the attack on Queenston, has so far recovered, as to be able to endure the long and fatiguing journey, from Niagara to Albany, and is again restored to his numerous and anxious friends, and to his amiable and highly endeared family; and is in a fair way of a speedy recovery from his wounds.—He arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Major Lovett, his companion in arms, who has attended him from the moment he was brought off the field of action, until he was in the bosom of his family.

THE PITTSBURCH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *December* 4, 1812.

GENERAL TANNEHILL, with the *Pennsylvania Volunteers*, arrived at Buffalo on the 18th ult. It is probable they have been called into action before this time. We are confident, however, that they will do their duty. Our fervent supplication is, that success and honor may attend them.

From the Buffalo Gazette, Nov. 17

Respecting the forces on the Canada side of the Niagara, various conjectures and opinions are afloat. At the battle of Queenston, it is believed that the British had nearly 1500 men engaged, 100 of whom were either killed or badly wounded. At Fort Erie and in the batteries below, there could not have been more than 1 or 200—at other points on the river there could not have been more than 100 men—at Newark and Fort George probably not more than 3 or 400.—Therefore the British forces at that time, regulars and militia, (exclusive of 1 or 200 Indians) will fall short of 2000. Since that time their reinforcements from the head of lake Ontario, York, Kingston, and other places on the lake cannot exceed 500 men.—It has been here reported and believed, that a General De Ruytenburgh from Montreal has arrived at Fort George, with 2000 men. How far that may be true we dont pretend to determine.—The only account we have of troops passing up the St. Lawrence is mentioned in the Ogdenburgh Palladium, which states, that on the 21st of October, 53 British boats laden with arms, ammunition, and cloathing, having on board 150 or 200 Indians, and guarded by a considerable number of militia and regulars passed that village on their way to the lake. Now from these estimates, which must be considered very imperfect, it will not appear that the enemy's forces on the Niagara can amount to more than 3500, allowing them to have obtained every reinforcement in their power. And as this force is stationed at several different points on the river, it is not probable they can bring more than 1500 men into the field at any one engagement. It can hardly be necessary to give any opinion of their fighting—when they must know, that Forts Erie and George in our possession, and Upper Canada is ours. This event will have great influence on the operations and movements in the lower province.

Of our own force on the Niagara it becomes us not to speak at present.—But we have no hesitation in saying that it is amply sufficient to accomplish any object in contemplation. By the address of Gen. Smyth, in the first page of this paper, it will be seen that "in a few days the American Standard will be planted in Canada." An opportunity for volunteers to distinguish themselves is now offered, and it is hoped that those who have shewn such a zeal for valorous deeds, and such a strong desire to meet the enemy *on his own ground*, will step forward and shew to the world that their patriotism is as good as their professions. Let unanimity, firmness and resolution animate the troops, and all will be well—but should a contrary disposition manifest itself, it will not require a prophet to foretell the consequences.

The style of the following Address of General Smyth "To the Men of New York," is a close imitation of General Hull's celebrated Proclamation, on his entering Canada—should there be as great a similitude in their fighting, the American arms will again be doomed to disgrace and dishonor.

It is often said, and with great truth, that where there is so much froth, little substance is to be expected.

This consummate general Smyth, whom it appears, misfortune dare not assail, has thought proper to censure General VAN RENSSELLAER, for his attack on the British lines at Queenston——He observes, that "Another (Army) has been sacraficed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest point of the enemy's lines, with most incompetent means." Now this is not the fact, for it is ascertained beyond a doubt, that had the militia, as they were ordered, reinforced the troops which crossed the river, the means were fully competent to carry every object intended into complete effect, and that victory would have been secured to the Americans.

Had general Smyth that delicacy of feeling and respect due from one officer to another, he would have spurned thus unnecessarily dragging Gen. Van Renssellaer before the public.

TO THE MEN OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

FOR many years you have seen your country oppressed with numerous wrongs. Your government, although above all others devoted to peace, have been forced to draw the sword and rely for redress of injuries on the valor of the American people.

That valor has been conspicuous.—But the nation has been unfortunate in the selection of some of those who have directed it. One army has been disgracefully surrendered and lost.—Another has been sacrificed by a precipitate attempt to pass it over at the strongest point of the enemy's lines, with most incompetent means. The cause of these miscarriages is apparent. The commanders were popular men, "destitute alike of theory and experience" in the art of war.

In a few days the troops under my command will plant the American Standard in Canada. They are men accustomed to obedience, silence, and steadiness. They will conquer or they will die.

Will you stand with your arms folded, and look on this interesting struggle? Are you not related to the men who fought at Bennington and Saratoga? Has the race degenerated? Or have you under the baleful influence of contending factions forgot your country? Must I turn from you and ask the men of the *Six Nations* to support the government of the United States? Shall I imitate the officers of the British king, and suffer our ungathered laurels to be tarnished by ruthless deeds? Shame where is thy blush? No. Where I command, the vanquished and the peaceful man, the child, the maid, and the matron shall be secure from wrong. If we conquer, we will "conquer but to save."

MEN OF NEW-YORK,

The present is the hour of renown. Have you not a wish for fame? Would you not choose in future times to be named as one of those, who, imitating the heroes whom Montgomery led, have in spite of the seasons, visited the tomb of the chief, and conquered the country where he lies? Yes—You desire your share of fame. Then seize the present moment. If you do not, you will regret it; and say, "The valiant have bled in vain: The friends of my country fell——and I was not there."

Advance then to our aid. I will wait for you a few days. I cannot give you the day of my departure.—But come on. Come in companies, half companies, pairs, or singly. I will organize you for a short tour—Ride to this place, if the distance is far, and send back your horses. But remember that every man who accompanies us, places himself under my command; and shall submit to the salutary restraints of discipline.

ALEXANDER SMYTH,
Brigadier General.

Camp, near Buffalo,
10th Nov. 1812.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In the Baltimore Whig of the 14th November, and some preceding numbers of that paper, an attack was made on Mr. Joseph Wheaton, an assistant deputy quarter master in the army. As he has resided for some months in this town, and as he is now with the north-western army, I deem it proper to offer a few remarks on the statements made against him.

Of his official conduct while sergeant at arms, I am wholly ignorant; nor has that conduct, whatever it may have been, any bearing on the present discussion. But I do assert, that Mr. Wheaton was a brave and enterprising officer of our revolution—that he received, at least, one severe wound, if not more, in the field of battle; and that his father, who was a tory, disinherited him for the part he took in our service.

The Whig scribbler more than insinuates, that Mr. Wheaton has "tamely submitted to have his nose "pulled, and to be publicly and re-"peatedly kicked in the streets."—The author of this charge dare not avow his name to Mr. Wheaton;—a baser falsehood was never uttered; the *several* affairs of honor in which the latter has unfortunately been engaged, is sufficient proof of this declaration; and if other, or additional proof be wanting, the author in question has it in his power to produce it, by a disclosure of his name.

I do not believe, that Mr Wheaton ever threatened "to go to Canada, "and fight against the United States;" the depositions and statements to the contrary notwithstanding. The story as often told by Mr. Wheaton, will here be repeated. He became acquainted with Obed Hall by accident, and was invited to call and see him. Some evenings after, he went to his lodgings, where he found this same Obed Hall and his associate, in a state of intoxication, with a brandy bottle on the table before them. The subject of military appointments was soon introduced, when poor Obed Hall began to shed tears abundantly, and alledged, that he had served during the whole revolution *as a waiter to captain Cook of the artillery*, and as a compensation for his services he had only asked for the office of Colonel which was denied him. To this Mr Wheaton replied, "that he also had "been denied, and were he disposed "to go to his relations in Canada "they had influence enough to obtain "for him a commission in the British "service." In this is contained no threat, nor does it manifest the least disposition to abandon the cause of his country.

This base attack was not so much designed to injure Mr. Wheaton, as to scandalize the administration for giving him a paltry office, without rank, and almost without emolument or pay. The author is suspected—and is no doubt the man, who has been detected in circulating electioneering pamphlets in this quarter of the country, to the prejudice of Mr. Madison's re-election to the high office of President.

On the 21st of November, a bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives of the United States embracing four distinct provisions, viz: 1. An increase of the pay of the privates in the Army of the U S. to eight dollars per month, and non commissioned officers in proportion; an exemption of the same description of persons from arrest for debt, whether contracted previous or subsequent to their enlistment; an authority to enlist any man over the age of 18 years, instead of 21; and an authority to enlist for the term or duration of the war with Great Britain—instead of five years, at the option of the recruit.

To the first and last provisions there appeared to be no objection. The two others were warmly opposed, but prevailed by a considerable majority; & the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow when it will probably pass.

The bill in addition to the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods, has with an amendment finally passed the House of Representatives.

A Bill was introduced at the recent session of the Legislature of New-York, by Mr. Williams, from this county, making it penal for any citizen of this state, to possess himself of the goods or chattles of the inhabitants of Canada, by theft or plunder. The object of this bill was to relieve the frontier inhabitants from Indian irruptions; the dissolate part of the community upon the frontiers, being in the constant practice of crossing the lines and robbing and plundering the inhabitants of Canada, and the British having threatened, if the practice was not discontinued, that all restraint would be taken off from the Indians, and who would be permitted to retaliate. This bill passed almost unanimously in the assembly, but was rejected in the Senate; who have consequently made themselves responsible to the inhabitants on the frontiers, for any attrocities which the savages may hereafter commit, in crossing into our territory.

(Northern Whig.)

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. JOHN CALDWELL, to Miss LETITIA ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. William Anderson, all of this town.

CASH FOR HOGS BRISTLES.

WM. BLAIR respectfully informs the public that he has removed his *Brush Manufactory* to Wood street, third door above Mr. M Cullogh's Tavern, where he will give from 50 to 60 Cents per pound for cleaned combed Hogs Bristles when neatly put up with the tops one way. Customers orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

N. B. A Boy wanted as an Apprentice to the Brush Making Business.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully informed, that
MR HUNTINGTON'S
Second Exhibition, consisting of Moral, Sentimental, Humourous, and Satirical Recitation, accompanied by Songs, will take place To-morrow Evening, Saturday, December 5th, at Mr Kerr's Hotel

Mr. H. will in the course of his Exhibition recite a little Poem called the "ACTOR," and give some specimens of Histrionic Oratory, both in Tragedy and Comedy.

To commence a quarter before 7 o'clock—Tickets, 50 Cents, to be had at the Bar and Book Stores. December 4, 1812

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm whereon the subscriber lives, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time during the present month, a dark brindled COW, no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
November 25, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATEY,

Two Apprentices to the
Apothecary & Drug business.
Apply to
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

AARON HART,
AT THE SIGN OF THE RIFLE.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by *John M'Combs*, Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, where he carries on the

GUNSMITH BUSINESS,

all its various branches. He flatters himself that he will be able to furnish those who may call on him, with Rifles, Fowling Pieces, and Pistols, equal in goodness and workmanship to any made in the state.

Repairing, stocking, &c done at the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.

Pittsburgh, November 26 1812.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS opened and now offers for sale in Market between Third and Fourth streets on moderate terms for Cash, a handsome assortment of fresh and seasonable *GOODS*, consisting of

Blue, black, bottle green, brown and mixt superfine cloths
Blue, drab, brown and mixt common & coarse cloths
Blue, drab, mixt and black cassimers
Coatings, moleskins and flannels
Olive twilled velvets
Olive and drab cords
Super undress'd and dress'd prints
Common do
Dark, pink and light cambrick ginghams
Black and green bombazetts
Waistcoating, a handsome assortment of fancy and common
7 8 and 4-4 shirting muslin
6-4 and 4-4 cambrick do
India do
Irish linen
Pink, green and brown cambrick muslin
4-4 and 7 8 checks
Napkins and Russia toweling
Womens' black and coloured worsted hose
Do cotton do
Florence mantua and India silks
White, pink and green sarcenets
6 and 7 4 damask silk shawls
6-4 serged do
4-4 5 4 and 6 4 cotton do
Ladies short hand silk, kid, york tan, beaver and angola gloves
Do extra long silk and kid gloves
Mens' best beaver do
Real and common Madras handkerchiefs
Bandano and Barcelona do
Cotton cords
Black modes, gauze and crape
Silk cords
Silk and cotton suspenders
Scotch thread, tapes, shwing silk, ribbons, &c. &c.
Ladies morocco and kid shoes
Mens' fine and coarse do
Womens' leather do
Red, black and yellow morocco skins
Wool cards
And a general assortment of *GROCERIES*.
Also, 100 barrels best quality Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my *wife* Mr Gilbert M'Kown has left my bed and board *without any cause whatever*, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of *his* contracting after this date.

S W. LEIPER.

November 23 1812

A PERSON

HAVING A KNOWLEDGE OF THE

Dry Good Business,

AND Writes a good hand, and who has been accustomed to attend a *Store* in a Considerable City, wishes to employ his time in that way:

Apply at this Office
Pittsburgh, December 4, 3tq

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil; consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs. To the—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all expectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render same relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials T. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dufatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Keed & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 265, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R. Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 178, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Darry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Lowe, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85 High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs G. and R Waits's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentery or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hearhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost a stant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J P & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for Sale at his Copper and Tin Ware-House, next door to the Post-Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO.

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons
Copper by the Sheet
Tin by the Box
Sheet Iron by the 100 lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for Stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Three or Four Journeymen Tinplate workers wanted, who will receive good wages and constant employment, and

Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery Business. Pittsburgh, Nov 13, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*
October 15, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended, a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.*
October 13, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 28, 1811.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR-IRON* by the Ton.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

The Honest Man's Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors," besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

GROCERIES.
Finley & Van Lear,
HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract* of *Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver, Beaver county, September 22, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y.

LOTS FOR SALE.

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by a man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell such right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent for Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No. 49, in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lot No. 112 and 113 in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars. For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY*
RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812 tf

NOTICE.

By mutual consent the Partnership of
Patterson & Hopkins,
Booksellers, is dissolved

ALL the accounts entered into by the House of *P & H.* will be attended to and settled by R & J PATTERSON the present firm, who have on hand a very large and select assortment of

Books and Stationary.

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

R & J PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, 31st October, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Hard Soap, and Candles
E. DEANY.

Pittsburgh. *September* 15, 1812.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or well bleached, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON* on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20 1812

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published the
Catechism of Nature,
For the use of Children
By Doctor MARIVET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young

Price 20 Cents

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands: that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO.
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low*"

ALSO
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "arrives in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation, and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1812